

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

Report of the Chancellor and Regents Filed Yesterday.

IT HAS RECOMMENDATIONS.

A UNION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IS INDORSED.

The expenditures amounted to about \$94,000—Report from the Agricultural College Opposing the Proposed Union—Receipts and Expenditures—The Insane Asylum.

The report of the chancellor and regents of the University of Utah was filed with the secretary of the territory yesterday afternoon and sent at once to the Legislature.

THE APPROPRIATION.
The report is signed by Chancellor Harkness and Secretary Pierce and contains several important suggestions. One is that in order to have the university maintained as economically as possible, consistent with the best results, there should be an appropriation for six months and then an appropriation for two years in order to make the fiscal year end on July 1. As it is now it is necessary to pay interest for two years on funds needed to meet the necessary expenses.

A NEW SITE NEEDED.
Another suggestion is that if the university is to be developed it must have a new site and the Deaf Mute institute must be separated from it.

A UNION RECOMMENDED.
As was expected, the officials strongly recommended that the university and agricultural college be joined together on the theory that in union there is strength, and that it is better to have one live, thoroughly equipped progressive institution than two weak ones.

THE EXPENDITURES.
The appropriation has not been exceeded but in order to keep within that limit, the development of the university has been retarded. The officials did not feel at liberty to exceed it, whatever the consequences might be. The report shows expenditures of about \$94,000 for this year, and an item of \$3,000 was carried over from two years ago, so that the actual expenditures for the term covered amount to between \$94,000 and \$95,000. The appropriation is about the same.

The report gives the students enrolled, with the classifications, studies pursued, etc., and the showing is in the whole more satisfactory than could have been expected.

CHANCELLOR HARKNESS TALKS.
Chancellor Harkness was visited by a Herald reporter last evening, and when asked if he personally favored the union of the University and Agricultural college, stated emphatically that he did.

"Under existing circumstances, however," said the chancellor, "I fully agree with the recommendation of the West, to the effect that in view of the prospect for the early admission of Utah to the Union, it would be as well to take no action on the subject at the present session of the Legislature."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Its Report Strongly Opposes the Proposed Consolidation.

The report of the Agricultural college was presented to the Legislature yesterday but has not yet been read. The institution will oppose any union with the Utah University unless on the condition that the latter be removed from Salt Lake to Logan. The magnificent and expensive building costing \$100,000 which the Agricultural college has at Logan, they argue, would afford ample accommodation for the consolidation, but if it were to be moved to the College and the University would consolidate and come to Salt Lake, the building at Logan would be practically useless. It is the opinion of the college people that the consolidation will not take place.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
Last year the college received \$19,000 from the government appropriation, besides \$15,000 on account of the extension of the building. For this year the appropriation will be \$20,000, increasing \$1,000 each year until \$25,000 is reached. The amount for the extension building remains at \$15,000, a sum which will make the total amount to be received from the government this year, \$35,000.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.
Interesting Information from the Report Not Before Published.

The Herald some time ago published a summary of the report of the Insane Asylum, and the complete report filed with the territory yesterday is interesting information not before published. It is stated that the institution has kept within the limits of the amounts appropriated by the Legislature and in some instances small balances are left over. The buildings authorized by the assembly of 1890 have been completed, and the administration building, with two wings and workshops, laundry, etc., having a frontage of ninety-three feet and a depth of sixty-nine feet, and two wings having a frontage of 138 feet, and having connected with them transverse sections running to their rear 108 feet long, the whole frontage being nearly 400 feet.

THE APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.
The appropriations asked for include \$105,000 for general expenses, including care and maintenance, repairs and renewals and contingencies; \$50,000 for the purchase of much-needed land, and \$1,043.88 for interest on deferred payments on buildings. The expense account for the two years last past includes \$10,077.70 for furnishings; \$48,387.77 for contingencies; including \$5,225 for improvements and repairs, \$27,239.50 for salaries and expenses, and \$1,845.40 for the salaries of board officers; \$105,467.25 for care and treatment, \$2,500 for grounds account, \$5,517.70 on south wing account, \$1,900 on airing coats account.

PATIENTS RECEIVED.
The report of the superintendent for 1893 has been heretofore published in full. The report for 1894 shows the number of patients received. In 1893, there were 163, 91 males and 72 females; 45 males and 32 females were admitted during the year; 19 males and 16 females were discharged during the year; 9 males and 7 females died during the year. This left 105 males and 81 females remaining in the institution on November 30 last.

"An average of 45 per cent of the patients have been employed at some form of work, a portion of the time; 20 per cent of the male patients working on the wards, in the boiler house, and on the farm, garden and grounds; 27 per cent of the female patients in the ward work, in the kitchen and laundry, and at sewing, knitting, etc."

The general health of the inmates of the asylum has been fair, although there have been a more than usual amount of minor forms of sickness; these have been chiefly malaria, influenza and colds, but nothing of a serious or epidemic nature has occurred. The deaths have been sixteen in number, as shown in the appended tables: three between the ages of 62 and 75 years; three between 30 and 40 years; five between 27 and 37 years, and two between 19 and 27 years. The cause of death in four was cerebral disease, the

result of tertiary syphilis; in four, old age and general debility; in one, abscess of the lungs; in one, cholera morbus; in one, ulceration of the bowels; in one, senile gangrene; in one, epileptic; in one, typho-malaria; and in two, malnutrition. Four were in the asylum from two to twenty days; two, from twenty days to three months; three, from three to six months; and seven, from six months to five years. The death rate has been low, when we take into consideration the class and condition of many of the patients sent here, a large portion of them being in the last stages of physical disease and decay, and mental ailments often the result of bodily ailments and debility. Old, decrepit and broken down, physically and mentally, they are too often committed to the asylum to expire in the various forms of suffering, rather than with any hope for ultimate recovery. Four of those received during the past year, and subsequently died, were in a hopeless and dying condition when admitted."

RATE OF INCREASE.
The rate of increase was not as large as had been expected, but each year the number of permanent charges becomes greater. It is expected that more than 5 per cent of the present inmates will be cured. The large proportion of the inmates are in what is called the prime of life, seven being under 20 years, thirty between 20 and 30, forty-nine between 30 and 40, fifty-six between 40 and 50, twenty-six between 50 and 60, and twenty-one above 60 years. There are four or five incompetent persons in the institution who should not be there properly. There are forty-three patients suffering from dementia in the various forms, seventeen from epilepsy, seven from various forms of mania. Most of the cases are chronic, many of them of long standing.

"Often these institutions, and those in charge of them, are the subjects of severe censure by the general public, because some one of these cases, discharged, has again become insane, and has to be again placed under restraint. These criticisms are very often very unjust, and the result of lack of information upon this subject. A patient may be just as surely cured of an attack of insanity as of one of rheumatism or of a cold, and no assurance can be given that he will not be a recurrence under circumstances that favor his return, any more than in the other forms of disease mentioned, yet who would advocate the retention of people in hospitals from fear that the rheumatism, etc., might return. Although true, that an attack predisposes to another, it is true that an attack of insanity is fraught with more danger to others, but it is also a terrible thing to contemplate and to insist upon, that because a person has one or more attacks of insanity, he shall for the rest of his natural life be debilitated from the society of his fellow men, and that he shall be confined in an insane asylum through years of sanity, yet this appears to be the opinion of the persons who give expressions to such criticism."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.
The year of the farm and garden for the past year has been larger than usual and the patients have been well supplied with fresh vegetables, and the saving effected was more than \$2,000. The farm is well managed, and the produce is purchased to meet the growing needs of the stock. The dairy has earned \$350 over and above expenses. The stock is well supplied and the system of the institution is ample and satisfactory.

An appropriation of \$95,264 is asked for the next two years.

WHERE THE PATIENTS ARE FROM.
Salt Lake leads in the number of patients in the asylum, having 32, Utah with 28, Summit 6, Weber 5, Cache 4, Box Elder and Juab 4 each, Sanpete 3, Emery, Sevier and Tooele 2 each and Washington 1. American patients admitted during the year were from England 5, Denmark and Ireland 6 each, Sweden 5, Germany and Finland 4 each and Canada, China, Switzerland, Wales and Russia 1 each.

THE CARE OF THE CANARY.
Every Little Defender Should Read These Instructions.

Of all birds to keep in the nursery canaries are certainly the nicest. They are very affectionate, and can be tamed to almost any extent. In buying a bird be sure to go to a respectable shop or you may be cheated. The writer heard of one lady, who, to her disgust, discovered she had bought a sparrow painted yellow, thinking it a very handsome canary. She had given a large price for it.

The best cages for canaries are those made of mahogany or any other hard wood. Be sure never to buy one made of fir or other soft and porous woods, as they harbor insects. Cages are really best made chiefly of wire; these are light and neat and easily kept clean. The food and water vessels should always be of glass or porcelain and placed outside the cage, so as to let the bird have the whole of the interior to himself. For one bird the cage should not be less than two feet in height and eight inches in length and breadth. Each cage should have two perches, not under one another. The best food for canaries is a mixture of seed the smaller summer rape seed, in the proportion of one-third or one-fourth of the latter to two-thirds or three-fourths of the former.

A little variation in their food occasionally will be found conducive to the health and well being of birds. Oats meal and wheat meal, mixed with their seed or given in the little tin box with which cages are usually furnished, will be useful; chickweed, the seed of canary and barley, just seed the smaller summer rape seed, in the proportion of one-third or one-fourth of the latter to two-thirds or three-fourths of the former.

A small lump of bay salt or a piece of old mortar ground to powder and mixed with the apple, pear, plum or cherry will be grateful to the birds, if not too often repeated.

It is most important that canaries should be kept dry clean and warm, and their owners must not forget that these charming little birds are foreigners, and therefore cannot always bear the draughts in which hardy American birds thrive.

When keeping pets children should try to realize the kind of country and especially the sort of climate natural to them. It will then be easy to surround them with what is best suited to the nature of each.

Remembering the bright, hot sunshine to which birds from distant lands are accustomed, it would be well to place the cage in a safe warm place daily.

SALARIES TO BE REDUCED.

The Out Will Strike Every Municipal Department.

MUST KEEP THEIR PLEDGES.

PRESENT COUNCIL ELECTED ON PROMISES OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Rank and File as Well as the Heads of Departments Will Suffer—Officers Will Be Consolidated Where Practicable—The Mayor's Message.

The city council met in caucus last evening. President McCormick presided. The session was private, but at its close Mr. McCormick, in conversation with a Herald reporter, stated that it was almost the unanimous opinion of the members that a general reduction was an absolute necessity. It was not his own wish, nor was it the wish of any of the members to cut salaries, but the financial condition of the city is such that it is a case of Hobson's choice. Moreover, the present council, said the president, was elected on pledges of retrenchment, and to be faithful to its trust these pledges must be carried out and reductions made until such time as the financial conditions will warrant a return to the old rates. He pointed out that a very general reduction had taken place in the salaries of all other classes of employees, and that the city should be exceptions to this general rule. These being the views of a majority of the members, the question under discussion was not as to whether a general reduction should be made, but as to the amount of the reductions. In this there was a diversity of opinion. The reduction will strike every department including the police, fire and health. The heads of the departments will be reduced and so will the rank and file.

The new school board will be set upon, but the council will caucus again tonight and endeavor to formulate a schedule. When an agreement as to the amount of the reduction is reached, said Mr. McCormick, an ordinance will be drawn up and presented at a regular meeting of the council and put upon its passage. It is not expected that this can be done by next Tuesday, but it will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The salaries of the elective officers, he said, was beyond the power of the council to reduce. Speaking of the consolidation of offices, Mr. McCormick said this would be done where practicable, but it was only in a few instances and where possible the number of employees will be reduced.

From other sources it was gleaned that a reduction of 50c. a day in the salaries of the rank and file would probably be agreed upon and that a similar percentage would be lopped from those getting higher wages. It is thought that the city auditor, Inspector is permanently abolished and that the duties of the office will devolve upon the health commissioners.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.
Mr. Baskin is busily engaged in its preparation.

Mayor Baskin's annual message soon to be submitted to the city council will be by long odds the most important ever put out by any chief executive of this city, treating as it will largely of the financial condition of the city and recommending methods by which the fallen fortunes of the municipality can be recuperated. His honor is likely to be the subject of much comment in view of the coming month in which to submit his message, and it is very probable that he will take all the allotted time, as there are still a number of reports which he has not received from the various departments. These reports do not necessarily need to be in until next Monday.

When he has all of the department reports before him, Mayor Baskin will strike a balance and give it to the council. This balance will be heavily on the debtor side and the mayor has devoted much time to an attempt to solve the problem of clearing off the indebtedness and paying the running expenses of the municipality. He has arrived at but one conclusion and that has taken shape in the bill now before Congress providing for the increase in the bonding power of the city. There is no other way and the mayor has the hearty support of every thinking man in the city, regardless of how little they desire to go further into debt. The conditions demand the increase of the city's borrowing power, and the money must be forthcoming at once.

THIRD PRECINCT DEMOCRATS.
They Elect Their Club Officers for Next Year.

The Wasatch Democratic club met last night in the Seventeenth ward school house to elect officers for the ensuing year. W. A. Hodges occupied the chair. All members were required to sign the roll before being allowed to vote.

Nominations for president were then declared in order. Mr. Ostler nominated James Haslam. Mr. Green named B. T. Lloyd, Joseph Pugsley placed the name of E. E. Rich in nomination. A short time was spent in the speech seconded the nomination of B. T. Lloyd, and Herbert Pembroke supported the nomination of E. E. Rich. The nominations were declared closed and the chair appointed as tellers A. E. Hyde, W. J. Newman and Oliver Ostler.

At this juncture, E. E. Rich desired to withdraw his name from the race for president of the club. The only reason he had for doing so was to create harmony in the "Third" and hoped the strongest man would be placed at the head of the association.

After the first ballot Mr. Haslam withdrew his name. B. T. Lloyd was elected on the second ballot, receiving 26 out of 41 votes. The election was then unanimous.

The chair appointed Messrs. Rich and Haslam to escort Mr. Lloyd to the chair, who then asked the support of the club while acting as president. As such he would tolerate no factions as he represented the solid Democracy of the Third precinct.

T. J. Everill and John Green were elected first and second vice-presidents respectively, and acclamation and H. A. Smith was chosen secretary in a similar manner.

A. E. Hyde and E. L. Sloan were placed in the running for treasurer. The former was elected the winner and his election was declared unanimous.

peculiar differences of the Third precinct are relegated to the shades.

BURNING BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

With the Bank of England, the destruction of its notes takes place about once a week, and at 7 p. m. it used to be done in the daytime, but made such a small that the neighboring stock-brokers petitioned the governors to do it in the evening. The notes are previously canceled by punching a hole through the amount (in figures) and tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are burned in a closed furnace, and the only agency employed is shavings and bundles of wood. They used to be burned in a cage, the result of which was that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of notes. For future purposes of reference, the notes are left for five years before being burned.

The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000, and 250,000 are destroyed every week, or something like 18,000,000 every year.

The stock of paid notes for five years is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which if placed side by side, would reach two and one-third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach to a height of five and two-thirds miles; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long.—Chamber's Journal.

HONEY AS A FOOD.
Many people are aware that honey, either simple or prepared in combination with other ingredients, is a desirable medical agent in certain cases, as in diseases of the throat, especially in a cold nature, like hoarseness and a dry, inflamed condition; but not so many are aware that as a regular article of food it has a prophylactic and even a curative effect on many conditions that are scarcely overestimated.—Good Housekeeping.

LOOKS RATHER QUEER.
REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON VOTED FOR THAT APPROPRIATION.

But He Accused the Democrats of Dishonesty for Doing the Same Thing Last Year—The Building.

Aspirants for honors in the halls of legislation should be careful that their acts after they get there are in consonance with the claims they made before election, for if they neglect the latter important duty they are likely to find themselves called upon to very hard names and accused of some quiet double dealing, which will be satisfactory neither to their vanity nor their constituents.

A case in the Legislature that is attracting a great deal of attention and the member who is receiving some of the back handed compliments in consequence is likely to be called to account by some of those who voted for him before he is through with it.

It appears that during the last campaign James Devine had occasion to visit Salt Lake City, and in the course of the g. o. p. and while in that region addressed a meeting at Ephraim. Before he had proceeded far with his remarks, however, the audience broke up and the benches would soon have become bare, when the Republican candidate for the Legislature, Jacob Johnson, saw that something must be done to keep the meeting from being an entire failure. So he called Mr. Devine down and began to speak himself.

The first subject he took up was the expenditures made by the Legislature at its last session. Putting on a look of most impressive virtue and throwing into his voice a tone of horror, he said that the Legislature had expended the sum of \$1,300 for the contingent expenses of the assembly. He said, it is claimed that this action was unprecedented and dishonest, a fraud on the people who had placed those legislators in power. He turned to two members of the Legislature, a member of his statements and as they did not deny what he said he grew more bitter.

Then he asked those who were assembled before him if the town where they had trusted had so betrayed them, what they thought had been done with the money. Of course he knew they did not know, and then proceeded to tell them that the men who were from their homes in the dead of winter for the poor compensation of \$5 a day, did not desire to pay their washing bills and the other bills, and that bills for quiet little nips on the side out of their own pockets, but thought they would fold these expenses on to the territory.

Thus this apostle of reform, this wholesome accuser of honorable men, this earnest advocate of economy went rippling and explaining and down the county and obtaining many believers when he said that the last Legislature had been dishonest in appropriating that \$1,300 for the contingent expenses of the House.

It is difficult to imagine, in view of these facts, what must have been the feelings of amazement with which the men of Salt Lake City, in the town where this apostle of reform voted for an increase of the contingent expense fund by the addition of \$800. Many met and exclaimed, "What a fraud!" and asked if Johnson had found since he came here that his expenses for washing bills, side money for cigars and quiet nips on the side were more than he had calculated upon and was thus moved to consent to the adoption of what he called "a dishonest measure," which is almost twice as bad as the measure adopted by Democrats. Either Mr. Johnson should go to his constituents in the Sanpete county and explain to them that he was in error when he said that the contingent fund was used for dishonest purposes, or should not feel injured at some of the complimentary gossip concerning his ideas of dishonesty. As it is he is in a rather queer position.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE.
Speaker Emery Will Stop the Building of the Majority.

The building tactics that have been indulged in by those who are supposed to be the Republican leaders in the House have disgusted a great many who have been compelled to listen to them and bear up under them, and many have praised the Democratic side for the dignified stand taken by the minority in the matter. No one, however, has been so dignified over this oft repeated offense from the majority side than have some of the Republicans themselves, and it has become manifest that unless the quiet and uncomplimentary gossip concerning their ideas of dishonesty, as it is he is in a rather queer position.

Speaker Emery has been laboring ever since this spirit manifested itself to have the method of procedure dropped and several times has privately admonished the offenders that they must not trifle too much even if they are on the majority side. The speaker is a fair man and he is inclined to have every thing flow as smoothly as possible without any harsh action on the part of the chair, but if the nonsense continues some of these days he will quietly crush the offenders and will be the last to let it go. It is well known that in the Republican caucus, which was far from harmonious, a Salt Lake man was urged to the speakership and that there were several members who were much opposed to the election of Mr. Emery. These disgruntled ones are now bent on making it warm and uncomfortable for the speaker, but if they are not careful they will be hurt pretty badly.

PEOPLE'S MISTAKES.

A Very Vexed Subject Clearly Explained.

"IT INTERESTS YOU."

It is Most Surprising That Men and Women Should Not Have Understood This Before, But It is Fortunate That They Do Now.

"It is surprising what mistakes even some of the best people in the world make."

"Take, for example, one of the most common things in the world, namely, a cold. People speak of 'taking cold'; there is really no such thing. A cold is a symptom, an effect. Did you ever know an absolutely well and healthy person who took cold? I never have, even under the greatest exposure. Yes, indeed a cold is a symptom, not a cause."

The gentlemen and ladies to whom the doctor was speaking exchanged looks of astonishment but they did not dispute the words of the learned man. "You may be surprised," he continued, "I tell you that nine-tenths of all colds occur because those great organs of the body, the kidneys, are out of order. More men and women are troubled with imperfect kidneys than with any other known form of disease. The unfortunate thing about it is that they do not know that this is their trouble. Why? Because all difficulties, derangements, and diseases of the kidneys are usually without any pain, in fact, without any symptoms whatever, and this proves just what I said at first, namely, that 'a cold is a symptom.'"

The look of amazement which were upon the faces of his hearers remained, while the doctor continued: "What I say is true. If you have a cold in the head, a cough, pain in the muscles or joints, if you sneeze or wheeze, do not try to doctor these symptoms, but go at once to their cause, which is invariably the kidneys. Use the best discovery of modern times for these organs, which is Warner's Safe Cure. Put your kidneys in proper condition and any cold, however bad it may be, will disappear as if by magic. Indeed," continued the doctor, "most deliberately and earnestly I assert that the grip, which has been so disastrous, which has brought so much trouble into the world, would never have had its run if the kidneys of those who had suffered from it had been in perfect condition. These great organs, if unclogged, would have thrown the disease from the system so that the grip would have been unknown."

The doctor's words, startling as they may seem, were true, and the remedy of which he spoke the only one known to the world for regulating the kidneys. No class of people know or realize this better than the medical profession, but thousands of men and women have learned it to their own great advantage.

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